

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

Advertisement: \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks.
25 for each cent.

VOL. LVIX.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1859.

NO. 13.

Professional Cards.

DR. A. W. DORSEY,
FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md.,
having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to the Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.
Prof. Nathan K. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Prof. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mather, Baltimore, Md.
Jacob Leister, Esq., Westminster, Md.
John R. Longwell, Esq., Baltimore, Md.
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Thomas Jones, Gettysburg, Md.
Oct. 25.

Chas. R. Doran, M. D.
OFFICE Baltimore street, one door south of the Presbyterian Church, and opposite David McGreary's Saddlery establishment.
Oct. 4.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, opposite E. Pickings's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Prof. Muhlenberg, Prof. M. Jacobs, "M. L. Stuber, "H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Huber, April 18.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.
Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of Boyer & Son.
Gettysburg, Feb. 4.

WM. B. McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
Dec. 23.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street.
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Penalties and Patents.
Boat Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspensions, Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.
Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

SUNBEAM GALLERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT ANBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one Square west of Finkensh's Store, where he is prepared to furnish

AMBRO, MELANIE, ENAMEL, AND PHOTODUPLICATIONS.
in every style of art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg street, a few doors West of Bringham & Culp's large Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.

All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give us a call, as we have reduced our prices to suit the present "Hard Times."

Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds; also, inserted in Lockets, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, &c.

The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them, that as heretofore they shall not be dissatisfied.

Charges from 50 cts. to \$10. Hours for operating from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breast-pins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices. Children will not be taken for less than \$1.00.

AMBROTYPE taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.
May 3.

ANOTHER CHANGE
IN THE

Hat, Shoe, and Harness Business.

THE subscriber, A. Cobean, having bought out the interest of Geo. E. Bringham, Esq., in the firm of Bringham & Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the old stand, sign of the "Big Boot," by Cobean & Culp, who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods in the line of Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Harness; and they will also continue the manufacture of Shoes and Harness.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.
A. COBEAN,
JOHN CULP.

Oct. 25.—tf

Hats & Caps.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia a very large and full assortment of Hats and Caps of every variety and of the most fashionable styles, consisting of No. 1 Mole Skin, No. 2 do, black Rockland, (Gentlemen's Dress), Men's Napped Rockland, (black), Sax, French, Felt, Plaid, Cable, Musard, &c. &c.; together with a large assortment of Boys' common and dress Slouch Hats and Caps. Being determined to accommodate his friends and the public generally to call and examine his goods, feeling confident that the quality of his goods and the prices at which they are sold cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Nov. 1.

VOLINS, Flutes, Flies, Accordions, etc.
at PICKING'S.

Choice Poetry.

MY MOTHER.

BY GEORGE H. PRINCE.

My mother, 'tis a long and weary time
Since last I looked upon thy sad, sweet face,
And listened to the gentle spirit tones
Of thy dear voice of music. I was then
A child, a bright-eyed child. The fearful thought
That thou wast passing from the earth away,
Was my young life's first sorrow. Through the long
And solemn watches of that awful night,
Kind friends, who dearly loved us, gathered round
Thy dying couch, and in my arms,
My childish agony, I clanked to them
To save thee, mother; but, with streaming tears,
And in the tones of holy sympathy,
They told me thou wouldst die.

Oh! then I loved
My heart to God, whose words thy dear lips
Had taught me; and to Him, with burning heart,
I prayed that he would spare thee. And, as there
I knelt, a holy calm, as if from Heaven,
Came stealing over my spirit, and a voice,
As 'twere a melody from some bright star,
Floated into my soul. It said that thou
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But that thou still wouldst love and guard thy child,
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Came stealing over my spirit, and a voice,
As 'twere a melody from some bright star,
Floated into my soul. It said that thou
Must leave me; that thy home was in the sky,
But that thou still wouldst love and guard thy child,
And hover round him on thy angel's wings
In all his wanderings here.

Oh! then I loved
My heart to God, whose words thy dear lips
Had taught me; and to Him, with burning heart,
I prayed that he would spare thee. And, as there
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CONGRESS—Monday, January 24.

In the Senate resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to aid in procuring such a modification of the present tariff as would furnish adequate revenue for the wants of the Government and adequate protection to American industry, were presented by Mr. BIGLER.

Mr. CAMERON in a few remarks expressed his entire concurrence in the object of the resolutions, and stated his conviction that, if the President of the United States would display the same zeal in the cause of reform as he has manifested in behalf of the Leocompton constitution, the present Congress would not adjourn without enacting such remedial measures as were asked by the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BIGLER did not doubt that the resolutions expressed the will of a majority of his constituents, and it would give him pleasure to aid in carrying them into effect. But for this reason he regretted the self-evident purpose of his colleague to embarrass the question by connecting it with partisan issues.

Mr. CAMERON briefly rejoined, avowing his belief that it was the duty of a Senator from Pennsylvania to battle as manfully for the interests of that State as it was common for Southern Senators to do in behalf of the interests peculiar to their section.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a report and accompanying bill relative to the acquisition of the island of Cuba. The terms of the bill are already known to the reader.

Mr. MAXON briefly remarked upon the contents of the report by which the bill was recommended to the Senate. While agreeing to the presentation of the latter, he did not concur in all the arguments of the former, and was understood to express his special dissent from the assumption that the extension of our borders was the settled policy of the Confederacy. He believed that Cuba was destined to form a part of the United States of North America, but as yet reserved his opinion in regard to the merits of the pending bill.

Mr. SEWARD presented a bill, on behalf of Mr. FOOT and himself, embodying the views of a minority of the committee. This bill provides that the President of the United States shall report to the Senate at the next regular session of Congress a statement of the relations between the United States and Spain, and the progress of any negotiations between them, as also the condition of the army and navy of the United States, so far as their service may be needed to meet any complications growing out of our relations with Spain. The bill also provides for an extraordinary session of Congress during the approaching recess, in case the same should be made necessary, in judgment of the President, by the state of our negotiations with the Spanish Government.

Mr. SEWARD then proceeded to criticize the terms of the majority report and bill. The propositions they contained seemed to him utterly impracticable, if not ridiculous, in view of the recent declarations of the Spanish Government, denouncing as an insult the language of the President's message in regard to the purchase of Cuba. This bill tended to make Congress a party to that insult, and was moreover urged at a time when our own citizens were called to critically scan its provisions. In view of the low state of the Treasury, the present moment was not the most opportune to the consideration of such a measure, and for himself, before abrogating his function as a part of the treaty making power, he desired to be informed respecting the status which the free white, the free colored, and the slave population of Cuba were expected to hold on their admission into our Union under the terms of a treaty to be negotiated by the Executive.

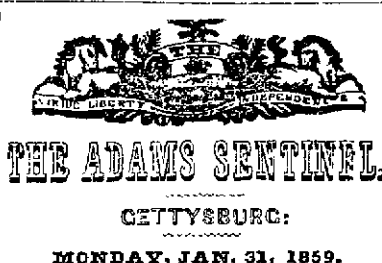
Mr. BAYARD briefly sustained the majority report, and Mr. FOOT as briefly expressed his concurrence in the views of Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. THOMAS replied to the arguments of Mr. SEWARD. No abrogation of Senatorial prerogative was involved in the passage of the bill, which merely risked thirty millions of dollars upon the success of the negotiations, leaving the Senate free to ratify or reject any treaty that might be formed. For himself, he thought Cuba so essential to the country that he was willing to run the risk for the purpose of procuring the island. He desired to raise no questions in advance respecting the status of the inhabitants of Cuba, in case it should be annexed to the Union. We could settle such questions among ourselves, and in negotiating with foreign countries the President should not be embarrassed by our sectional quarrels. He wanted the Congress of the United States to declare to the world its policy with reference to Cuba, and if France or England, or both combined, should interpose objections, he was willing to meet the consequences of asserting our independent nationality. Cuba was not only politically, but commercially necessary to the grandeur of the Republic—West India and the world. Give us the tropics, and we should have all that was necessary to carry on a natural exchange between the products of the South and of the North. It was the duty of the United States to make of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Caribbean Sea a mare clausum.

Mr. HALE pleasantly remarked on the substitution of "Political Necessity" for "Manifest Destiny," both of which characters, he regretted to say, uniformly traveled southward in fulfilling their mission. A part of Maine and a part of Oregon between 49° and 54° 40' had been given away to Great Britain. On the South we constantly enlarge our borders. From the North we lop off slice after slice. It might be accidental, but the coincidence was none the less remarkable. After eloquently alluding to the loyalty of Spain, as our earliest ally, Mr. HALE expressed his belief that we could best promote the prosperity of the Republic by improving our present territorial possessions.

At the close of the discussion the Senate proceeded to hold an Executive session.

The City of Churches.—We often hear of this and that city, called the City of Churches, but we think the term is more applicable to Baltimore than to any other within our knowledge. The population of Baltimore, the American of that city puts down at 335,000, while the number of church edifices is 150.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG.
MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1859.

The Baltimore Mail.
We have now a through mail from Baltimore to Gettysburg, which obviates all the difficulties and delays which prevailed for a short time, from changing mails at Hanover, and often preventing connections at the Junction. The trip is now made in about four hours between Gettysburg and Baltimore.

Marketing.

A special car, we learn, is loaded every Tuesday, at the Company's Ware-house here, with marketing for Baltimore, and taken through as speedily as possible.

Information Wanted.

JOSEPH DEARDORFF, insane, escaped from the State Asylum at Harrisburg on 22d of December last, since which time nothing has been heard of him by his distressed family, residing in Butler township, Adams county. We describe him as about five feet eight inches in height, heavy boned, with black hair and black eyes, the end of one thumb off, (from felon), a large mark on the neck, (from an ulcer), a large scar high up on the forehead (from a bruise), front teeth in upper jaw decayed, and is about 45 years of age. Had on when he left the Asylum, as is supposed, a grey mixed satinet short coat, and mixed heavy cotton drilled pantaloons.

FIFTY DOLLARS will be given by the family for information of his whereabouts if alive, or the discovery of his body if dead. Information to be communicated to the Editor of *The Compiler*, Gettysburg, Pa.

Two mammoths of the *Parker* family were slaughtered a few days ago by Wm. B. Gardner, of Huntingtown township. One weighed, when dressed, 502—the other 575 lbs.

At our last Court, Titus S. Eckert was divorced from his wife, Catharine Eckert, on his application. The costs fell upon her.

Wm. R. Gallagher was appointed Tip-staff, in place of Hugh M. Craig, deceased.

Mr. Moses Ziegler, of Huntingtown township, has been cultivating the Sugar Cane on a small scale—and with success. He realized 40 gallons of an excellent article of Molasses from a quarter of an acre. With proper arrangements and systematic cultivation, it evidently will be a profitable crop.

Littlestown Railroad.

From the report of the Officers of the Littlestown Railroad, published in the last Compiler, we gather the following facts:

The entire cost of its construction, from the time of its commencement to the present period, is estimated at something less than \$75,000. The road has been in running order for six months; but many causes have conspired to diminish its earnings, which will not, it is thought, hereafter prevail. The number of Passengers in the six months was 4693—from whom was received \$1,087 97; for freight, 1,381 17; for mail, \$200—making a total of \$3,119 14. The expense of working the road was \$2,295 90—leaving a balance of \$823 24 in favor of the Company, to be applied to bond-holders, &c.

Huntingtown is looking up in a small way. They had a new M. E. Church dedicated there on the 16th, and several other new buildings were put up during the past season. There appears to be a spirit of improvement abroad in our noble little County of Adams.

We notice, too, in the Compiler, that handsome improvements are going on at Petersburg (Y. S.), as follows:—"The (iron front) store building of Mr. JACOB A. GARDNER is nearly completed; Mr. EHRHART HITSCHER's is done, and now occupied by him; Mr. ARNOLD GARDNER's new house is one of the best in the county, with highly ornamental and attractive grounds. The new School House is finished, and the schools have been removed into it. Mr. Mout, has had built a fine addition to the York Springs building."

The trial of the Funks for the murder of Osburn, took place at Chambersburg, and resulted in the conviction of Daniel Funk of "Murder in the Second Degree," and the acquittal of David. Daniel Funk was sentenced to five years and six months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Before the Judge had finished the sentence, says the Repository, the prisoner sunk into his seat, overpowered by his emotions, and his wife, who sat by his side during the whole trial, threw her arms about his neck and sobbed convulsively. This sight touched all hearts, and there was scarcely a dry eye amongst those who witnessed the affecting scene.

There is one bright spot in Simon Cameron's career, it is that he never forgets a friend.—*Westchester Jeffersonian*.

And that one commendable trait in Simon Cameron has contributed, as much as anything else, to bring him to his present political prominence.

Death of Mrs. McPherson.

Under our obituary head to day will be found recorded the death of our esteemed friend, and mother in Israel, Mrs. CARRIE McPHERSON, relict of J. B. McPherson, Esq., and mother of our Congressman elect. She died in Hagerstown, while on a visit to her daughter. Her remains were brought home for interment, and were deposited in Evergreen Cemetery on Thursday. In every thing that could adorn life and exemplify the Christian, she was pre-eminent. For more than forty years she has been the intimate, warm, unchanging friend of me and mine, ever cheering my domestic circle, and watchful around the couch of illness. Her memory is dear; and a tear of tribute to it must not be thought unmanly.

Professor STROVER delivered a Lecture before the Y. M. Christian Association on Friday evening last, in St. James' Church, on the cultivation of a taste for reading. It was able, bearing the impress of the well balanced mind and ripe judgment of the Professor.

The next Lecture, in course, will be delivered on Friday evening next, in the Methodist E. Church, by DAVID WILLS, Esq.

Our readers will remember that the barn of JOHN HOGG, Esq., was fired in March, 1857, and consumed, with all its contents, including two valuable horses.—Circumstances have lately transpired which led to the arrest of one of our townsmen, ADAM KRICKSER, on the charge. We learn that he has made a candid confession of having been engaged in the incendiary act with another individual, who is still at large. Krickser is now in prison.

Sheriff Lightner has deposited in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Alfred Palm, the colored man, who was convicted at our last Court of larceny, and sentenced for 15 months. This will afford him time to reflect upon his evil deeds.

Lime Business.

Few persons have any idea of the immense business in lime about being developed by our Railroad. The stir about the Depot—the daily arrival of lime cars—and the constant passage of lime wagons through our streets, have for some days attracted a good deal of attention. The enterprising firm of SHEADS, BUEHLER & KURTZ have engaged largely in the business, and are about putting up a large lime-house at their yard. Thus far they have been unable to supply the demand, although daily receiving from 500 to 1000 bushels. We understand that several of our Farmers have ordered 2000 bushels each—others 1000, 500, &c. And this is but "the beginning of the end." Messrs. S. B. & Co., furnish lime at 12½ cents a bushel—their arrangements being such as to enable them to deliver it at prices charged at the kilns with the Railroad freight added. This trade must continue to grow, and with every bushel of lime employed as a fertilizer we will have a corresponding increase of produce for the City Markets. We shall be much mistaken if in the course of a year or two the freight on lime does not alone pay the interest on all the Bonds of the Company.—*Star*.

Well Done.

We understand that the daily revenue of our Railroad for the last month has averaged about \$100, sufficient, if continued throughout the year, to pay all expenses of working the road, the interest on the Bonds, and 6 per cent on the stock. A pretty good beginning—and that, too, in the dead of winter. The "crankers" will have to revise their calculations.—*Id.*

Installation.—Rev. Walter E. Krebs was installed pastor of the Emmitsburg charge on the 14th instant, by a committee of the Maryland Classis of the German Reformed church. On the 24th, Rev. John Kuehling was installed by a similar committee as pastor of St. John's German Reformed church in Frederick.

The Pennsylvania Conference of the "United Brethren in Christ," held their annual meeting in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, on the 19th inst.—Bishop Glossbrenner presiding. The reports of the different charges were very encouraging.—The appointment for the coming year to York Springs is J. G. Shoaff. The missionary interests are in a flourishing condition. Notwithstanding the pressure of the times there was paid into this Conference treasury about \$1,400, in the past year.

On the night of the 19th inst., an affray took place at the Carlisle Barracks, between two recruits, Patrick Quin and James Morissey, both intoxicated at the time. They had a fight, and after being separated, Morissey threw a missile at Quin, which struck him on the head, and he died from its effects the next night. Morissey is in prison.

A Bloody Fight in Kentucky.—A terrible fight occurred in McKee, the county seat of Jackson, Ky., on Monday week, which resulted in the death of two of the parties concerned. Samuel Isaacs was killed on the ground, and John Morris died the day after. A son of John Morris was also nearly cut to pieces, but is not yet dead. Several others were more or less injured. A feud has for a long time existed between the Morris and Isaacs.

"Old Abe's" Last.

Some many think that Abraham Lincoln, our late candidate for U. S. Senator against Douglas, feels greatly disappointed and grieved because of his defeat. On the contrary, we assure both his supporters and opponents that no man ever took a defeat more philosophically or good-naturedly.

A gentleman who was at Springfield last week, tells us that, on the day of the election of Douglas by the Legislature, a number of "Old Abe's" friends called on him, and one of them remarked: "Well, Abe, I suppose you are not going to 'cry over spilt milk,' are you?"

"As to that," rejoined Lincoln, with his accustomed good-natured smile, "I am in the predicament of a tall young fellow I once heard tell of, who, while running up hill, stumbled, fell, and hurt his toe quite badly. Some one coming up asked him whether he was going to cry or laugh about it. 'Well,' said the tall youth, 'I suppose I am too big to cry about it, but it hurts too awful bad to laugh!'"

The company exploded at so apropos an illustration, and all Abe joining in as heartily as the rest.—*Chicago Journal*.

Log Rolling.—What is the origin of this phrase, so often and appropriately applied to Legislative proceedings? In the West, when a settler has hewn his logs for a house, the neighbors collect and help him pile them in their proper position.—This they call a log rolling spree. Is the Legislative phrase derived from this custom? Its 'you help me and I'll help you' signification seems to intimate such a derivation, though another, we believe, has usually been assigned.

We see it stated that upwards of eighty members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the present session are under thirty years of age, and that a few of the members of the House have just attained their majority. The proportion of very young men in the Legislature is, therefore, unusually and remarkably large. The fact is, no doubt, indicative that "Young America" is rampant, and "rules the coast."

May the wisdom of mature years be theirs, and rare good judgment guide them in legislating for the welfare, the honor and the glory of the good old Commonwealth, whose people they serve.—*York Repub.*

The Schwartz Democrats of Berks have organized themselves into a distinct party, and have resolved to carry on the war against the Buchanan hankers. There are thus three parties in Berks. This will make future political movements interesting, and very much tend to equalize the chances of success at all elections hereafter to come off.

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, was re-elected by the Legislature of the State, on the 24th instant, a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire. There had been a protracted contest in caucus for the nomination, and when the result of the election reached New Orleans, the public gratification was manifested by the firing of one hundred guns.

Destructive Fire at Palmyra.—Steam Flour Mill Burned.—Loss Twenty Thousand Dollars.—On Saturday night the steam flour mill of Landis, Longnecker & Wilhelm, at Palmyra, on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, was discovered to be on fire, and there being no engines at that place, the building was entirely consumed, with all its contents. There was supposed to be in the mill at the time from two to four thousand bushels of oats, five hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred and thirty barrels of flour, and a considerable quantity of other grains. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. The establishment was insured to the amount of \$10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ATTACK ON INDIANS BY WHITE MEN IN TEXAS.—Seven Indians Murdered.—A letter from Superintendent Neighbors, dated Austin, Texas, January 10th, reports that a band of white men from El Paso county, had stolen into the camp of a party of Indians, known to be remarkably peaceable, and massacred seven, besides wounding their companions. It was apprehended that in consequence of this outrage the Indians will commence an indiscriminate war on the border settlements.

Explosion of a Water Rampe.—On Sunday morning a serious accident occurred in the dwelling of R. Y. Jones, Esq., at Petersburg, Va., occasioned by the explosion of a range, situated in the basement from which warm water was conveyed to the different apartments above, which is feared will result in the death of a valuable slave woman. The Express says:

The woman had made a fire in the furnace as usual, but the water in the pipes being frozen, prevented the escape of the steam, and while she was yet engaged before the range, the explosion took place. The shattered parts of iron work flew in every direction, mingled with ashes and fire, one of the fragments of the furnace striking her above the eye and ear, and fracturing the skull, another piece wounding her hip, and others striking her in various parts of the body. The fire at the same time communicated with her clothing, burning her shockingly from head to foot before any assistance could have arrived.—The noise of the explosion alarmed the inmates of the house, who immediately proceeded to ascertain the cause, and found the woman on the floor in the truly frightful condition above described.

Surviving in Michigan.—The people of Gratiot county, Michigan, are represented as being in a very destitute condition, and an appeal has been made to the Legislature for aid. There are about 1,000 families in the county, and of these not more than one quarter, it is believed, have the means of subsistence until the next harvest. An almost total failure of the crops is assigned as the cause of the existing want.

Narrow Escape from Suffocation.—On Sunday night last six slaves belonging to Miss Ann Smith, of Boston, Md., went to sleep in a close room, after heating therein a small furnace with charcoal. About an hour subsequently, as we learn from the Star, one of them awoke, nearly suffocated, and found all his companions speechless.—An alarm was given, the furnace removed, fresh air admitted, and cold water freely applied, thus saving them from certain death in a short time, as gas from charcoal is a deadly poison. Persons cannot be too careful about using charcoal in unventilated rooms.

Conviction of Peter Corrie.—The trial of Peter Corrie for the murder of Police-officer Rigidon, which occupied the attention of Baltimore County Court at Towson for some ten days past, was brought to a close this morning. The case was given to the jury about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and about twenty minutes to eleven this morning they returned into court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The culprit was then remanded to prison to await sentence.

As is usual in such cases, a motion may be made for a new trial, without, however, any hope of obtaining it. After the proper time has elapsed, both Cropps and Corrie will be brought out, sentenced, and remanded to Baltimore jail to await their death warrants and the extreme penalty of the law, in expiation of the terrible crime for which they now stand convicted. We cannot but hope justice has been fairly meted out, and, with the entire community, must rejoice that dread retribution is likely to overtake offenders so reckless and inhuman.—*Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday night*.

Blackwood for January.
LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York.
"Maga" opens the new year with a most attractive number. Bulwer's master-piece, "What will he do with it?" is brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Darrell and Lady Mountfort, Lionel and Sophy, are all made happy, and the intense anxiety of the millions who have read this famous novel is relieved. We trust Sir Edward, who, of late years, gives all his literary labors to the public through the pages of "Blackwood," has something new in store for us as good as the inimitable work he has just completed. "Burmah and the Burmese" is a review of "A Narrative of the Mission of the Governor-General of India to the Court of Ava," with notices of the country, government, and people. "A Cruise in Japanese Waters" is continued with unflagging interest, giving us a still further insight into humorous remarks on their apparent, but real, idiocy in exposing their persons at the public baths, in that delicious climate. "How to Boil Peas" is not, as its title indicates, a dissertation on modern cookery, but one of the most witty, pointed articles on the folly of making ourselves miserable, that was ever penned.—"An Angry Summer" claims to be of interest to the general reader as well as to anglers, and is certainly a very readable article. "Popular Literature and the Periodical Press" is ably handled. It aims to show that the talent of the realm is leaving other professions, and concentrating in the press, and especially the periodical press of Great Britain; to which fact, more than to any other cause, may be attributed the decline of the drama, and the lessening interest felt for oral discourse, whether from the lecture-room or the pulpit. The article is worthy a careful perusal. "The Royal Proclamation to India" closes the list of articles in this interesting number, and gives us the true view of the present condition and prospects of that vast country, as compared with what they were under the rule of the famous "East India Company."

We are pleased to notice that *Blackwood's*, this month, is printed on much better paper than we have ever before seen it, and the publishers assure us that this improvement will continue.

Price, \$3 a year. Office, 54 Gold street.

The St. Paul (Min.) Times complains of the absence of snow in that State—scarcely any having fallen since the early part of December. The weather has been so mild that out-door labor has been in progress all winter. An absence of storms, with almost continued succession of bright clear days, is another feature of the present season.

An End to the Kansas Troubles.
St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Leavenworth advises to the 20th state that Capt. Montgomery, of the "Fancy Hawkeyes," has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities to await a trial upon charges of complicity in the recent troubles in southern Kansas. It is reported that Capt. Brown, the chief of the opposition desperadoes, has left the Territory. No further difficulties are apprehended. There was no excitement at Leavenworth.

The Custom House officers who went up into Aroostook county, Maine, to carry it for the Democracy, proved themselves nearly equal to their ruffian brethren in Kansas, in the boldness and extent of their frauds. At one place, the votes were counted by a Custom House officer, who resided a hundred miles distant. At another place, 319 votes were returned, although only 119 voters live in the district. These and other similar frauds were practiced in the French settlements, and the facts are exposed in a report made to the Maine Legislature.

Paraguay Expedition.
The armed expedition of the United States, against the South American Republic of Paraguay, is on its way to its destination. The Washington correspondent of the North American, of Jan. 18, alludes thus to the expedition:

When Congress conferred the discretion upon the President to use force towards Paraguay, if it became necessary, no expectation was entertained, by leading men on either side, that an armed expedition would be at once fitted out. It was certainly supposed, by prominent democrats, that a special commission would be first sent out to treat upon the subject, and, if that mission failed, then that the facts would be reported to Congress, before resorting to extremities. Neither the President nor any one connected with the expedition, has the remotest idea how it will terminate, or what are the real difficulties to be encountered. The bills may finally foot up many millions. In no event can the Treasury escape under a few.

Cuba and the President's Message.—It appears from late Cuban journals that protests against President Buchanan's proposed purchase of Cuba have been sent to the Queen of Spain from twenty-one cities and towns of the island, besides the bishop and ecclesiastics of Havana; the governor and ecclesiastics of Santiago de Cuba; the ladies of Havana, Matanzas and Bejuco; the University of Havana; the economical societies of Havana and Santiago; the battalions and squadron of volunteers of Havana, and the army of Cuba; the Bank of Spain of Havana; Professors in the preparatory and special schools of Havana; the colleges of lawyers and notaries of the same city, and tribunal of commerce of Matanzas.

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A Fugitive Slave in the White House.—The Evening Post's Washington correspondent tells a good saying by Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican representative elect from Mr. Buchanan's district: "A gentleman was referring, in presence of Thaddeus Stevens, to the possibility of Mr. Buchanan turning against the South for the purpose of retrieving his lost fortune in Pennsylvania, and asked Mr. Stevens what he thought would be the result. Mr. Stevens replied that there would be no trouble about that, as the South could reclaim him any time under the Fugitive Slave Law! The Inquirer seemed perfectly satisfied."

Something about Fairfield.

Mr. Editor:—A fortnight since I had occasion to make a visit to Fairfield. My stay, though short, proved to be most pleasant, and one long to be remembered. Besides enjoying many rich tokens of kindness and hospitality, I was delightfully entertained by a very interesting and sociable party of young ladies and gentlemen, who had met at a private house in the country for the purpose of spending the evening in musical exercises. How could the party be otherwise than agreeable, when so good an object brought them together? Who could fail to realize his most ardent expectations, when introduced into the company of those whose hearts harmonize as well as the notes which they sang? It was to me a matter of pleasing surprise and rejoicing to find the young people of that community possessing such attainments in the science and art of music. Seldom is it seen, even in larger towns, that the majority of the younger portion of the citizens cultivate a taste and knowledge of this important and interesting branch of education. Upwards of forty were present at the place of meeting, all of whom were not only capable of taking part in the exercises, but any one of whom was competent to take the lead.

Prof. HARRY is doing a good work among our Fairfield friends. His faithful and efficient labors are evidently appreciated by them. It is not long since this gentleman first commenced giving musical instructions at that place, yet the happy and beneficial results are seen and felt every where. I was told that the churches were formerly, as is the case with too many, destitute of good music, so essential a part of divine worship, but they now find no difficulty in being supplied with able choirs. The young in a christian-like manner, lay aside their sectarian prejudices, and in their respective churches assist each other in singing the songs of Zion.

But music is not only intended for Sunday, nor is its influence confined merely to the Sanctuary. Wherever it is cultivated, there its power is felt, and it lends a charm to all the pleasures of society. The unusual sociableness and mutual enjoyment of the party on that evening were due to the refining and elevating influence which music has exerted upon the young of that community. Would this could be said of other neighboring towns; but alas, at most places the study of music is sadly neglected. Very few people realize the enjoyment derived from "sweet strains," and still fewer seek an acquaintance with the "heavenly science," as the best and most successful means of rendering life pleasant, time joyous, and society happy.

It is, however, not my design to moralize on this subject. I hope our good friends in and around Fairfield will continue in their good work, and avail themselves as much as possible of Professor HARRY's valuable instructions in music. It shall be my pleasure to visit them soon again. VIATOR.

Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1859.

The N. Y. Express says: "The United States must be the most ill-used nation on the face of the earth. We have grievances or claims of one kind or another against almost every Government on the globe, including the Ejeje Islands. The President has just laid a list of them before Congress." This may be accounted for from the fact that we are the most adventurous and perhaps the most obtrusive people on the face of the earth. There is no hole or corner on the great globe in which a live Yankee may not be found, making discoveries, searching for "rights," and building up "prospects." That some of them should get occasionally broken heads and bloody noses is not a matter of wonder.

Cuba and the President's Message.—It appears from late Cuban journals that protests against President Buchanan's proposed purchase of Cuba have been sent to the Queen of Spain from twenty-one cities and towns of the island, besides the bishop and ecclesiastics of Havana; the governor and ecclesiastics of Santiago de Cuba; the ladies of Havana, Matanzas and Bejuco; the University of Havana; the economical societies of Havana and Santiago; the battalions and squadron of volunteers of Havana, and the army of Cuba; the Bank of Spain of Havana; Professors in the preparatory and special schools of Havana; the colleges of lawyers and notaries of the same city, and tribunal of commerce of Matanzas.

Paraguay Expedition.
The armed expedition of the United States, against the South American Republic of Paraguay, is on its way to its destination. The Washington correspondent of the North American, of Jan. 18, alludes thus to the expedition:

When Congress conferred the discretion upon the President to use force towards Paraguay, if it became necessary, no expectation was entertained, by leading men on either side, that an armed expedition would be at once fitted out. It was certainly supposed, by prominent democrats, that a special commission would be first sent out to treat upon the subject, and, if that mission failed, then that the facts would be reported to Congress, before resorting to extremities. Neither the President nor any one connected with the expedition, has the remotest idea how it will terminate, or what are the real difficulties to be encountered. The bills may finally foot up many millions. In no event can the Treasury escape under a few.

A Fugitive Slave in the White House.—The Evening Post's Washington correspondent tells a good saying by Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican representative elect from Mr. Buchanan's district: "A gentleman was referring, in presence of Thaddeus Stevens, to the possibility of Mr. Buchanan turning against the South for the purpose of retrieving his lost fortune in Pennsylvania, and asked Mr. Stevens what he thought would be the result. Mr. Stevens replied that there would be no trouble about that, as the South could reclaim him any time under the Fugitive Slave Law! The Inquirer seemed perfectly satisfied."

A Disgraceful Scene in the United States Senate Chamber.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.
The intestine strife which is rapidly rending in pieces the Democratic party, broke out with great violence in the secret session of the Senate yesterday. Mr. Hale was in the chair, and a discussion arose upon the merits of some nominations to office which had been sent in by the President. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, denounced the President with great bitterness, accusing him of insincerity and insolence, and declaring that he meant to oppose and thwart him whenever and wherever he could.

Mr. Douglas spoke in the same strain, stigmatizing Mr. Buchanan's recent appointments to office in the West in very severe terms. He intimated that the Buchanan postmasters in Illinois were little better than thieves, and were so regarded by the people. If anything was missing from the mails, the Postmasters were instinctively suspected of larceny.

These imputations on the standard bearers of the faithful roused the ire of Mr. Fitch, who denied their justice, charged Mr. Douglas with uttering shameful calumnies, and denounced him as a rebel to the Democratic party.

Mr. Douglas haughtily replied that he was an unsundered and successful rebel, and that neither the President nor his Senatorial followers could put him down. He then retorted upon the gentleman from Indiana his charges of falsehood and defamation. At this stage of the affair, Mr. Hale, the Chairman, called the disputants to order, kindly suggesting, in his facetious way, that the harmony of the Democratic party would not be promoted by such displays of fraternal action.

The war of words still continuing, Mr. Jefferson Davis at length interposed, and sternly rebuked the scolding Senators. He told them they were talking "like highwaymen and braves." I give you his exact language—and that their conduct was shameful and disgraceful to the Senate.—This brought them to their senses, and they subsided into silence.

The scene is said to have been the most violent and indecorous that has ever occurred in the Senate, even in secret session, where the proceedings are accompanied always with great freedom of manner and of language—the Senators lighting their cigars and talking and discussing in the free and easy style of an after-dinner conversation.

A correspondence afterwards took place between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Fitch, of a spicy character—but finally the matter was arranged, and the correspondence ceased.

Congressional Economy.

We see various propositions submitted in Congress with the view of retrenching expenditures, but we have yet to see one contemplating a restoration of the \$8 per diem system as a compensation for the services of the members. They now get \$3,000 a session, and the cost of the present session will be about \$1,500,000. Under the former system of \$8 a day, it would have been \$450,000, a difference of \$700,000. Yet not a single member of either House has had the patriotism to move a repeal of the present compensation law, under which our modern Congressmen get three times as much pay for their services to the nation as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster did for theirs, but they are all very anxious to economize away from home. The Postmaster General says that the poor widow who writes to her son in the West ought to pay two cents more postage on her letters than she does, the Secretary of the Navy says therefore two many hands in the Navy Yards, and thereupon five or six hundred of them are discharged,—the *Locofoco* papers says the old soldiers can't have pensions because the Government is out of funds,—but not one of them intimates that three thousand dollars a session is too much for the services of a great many "one horse" Congressmen who now represent various districts throughout the Union. Verily, it may well be said, "consistency is a jewel!"—*Hor. Tel.*

Terrible Suffering in British Columbia.

The Santa Cruz arrived at Victoria Dec. 18, from Langley and Saniamoon, with five hundred and twenty passengers; part were taken on board at Langley, and the remainder at Saniamoon. Those from Saniamoon crossed over from Langley whilst the river was frozen. Fraser and Harrison rivers are open. The Maria was still ashore. The steamer Enterprise was frozen up, about fifteen miles below the mouth of Harrison river. She is now at Langley. Her bottom was worn through by the ice. A couple of new pincks are to be put in, when she will commence running again.

Great suffering has been experienced by the miners coming down. A party of about a hundred and twenty came down the river in canoes, until they struck the ice below the mouth of Harrison river. They then started for Langley, overland, supposing it forty-five miles distant. The distance was greater. A trail had to be made over high mountains, through ten inches of snow; sloughs, waist deep, were waded, the cold being intense, and the underbrush thick and passed with difficulty. They had only one day's provisions, and were three days without provisions. Many were frost-bitten.

A Dutchman and wife, names unknown, were frozen to death. Completely exhausted, many sat down to die. Mr. Bryant, late Superintendent of Lillooet trail, gave up four miles from Langley, and advised his son to go on. He also gave out two miles further on. George French, a hardy pioneer, late Lillooet trail surveyor, formerly Surveyor of Butte county, California, laid down, worn out with toil. When he was passing, the whistle of the steamer Enterprise—which had got out of the ice—was heard, and they were saved and carried to Langley. Rumors are conflicting as to the number of deaths.

Christians in Turkey.

Great changes have occurred in Turkey within a few years past, one of the most striking of which is in regard to the treatment of Christians. This class of inhabitants were formerly regarded with the greatest aversion, and the utmost intolerance was manifested towards them. Lately, however, they have been conceded many privileges, and the authorities of the Empire appear determined that such privileges shall be respected by the Mussulman population. By a recent European arrival, we learn that Abdullah Pasha, the new Sheriff of Mecca, lately assembled the Ulama and the principal Mussulmans, and addressed them in a very animated manner. He declared that they were laboring under a serious error with regard to the European Powers, who, he said, wished to destroy neither the Mussulman religion nor the tomb of the Prophet. He assured them that they had no cause for uneasiness, as they would never be disturbed in their religious belief, and that any one attempting to interfere with it would be severely punished; but he added, they must on their side respect the Christians, any aggression against whom would be energetically repressed, and the authors of it brought to justice. This address is said to have produced a great effect.

As civilization extends, Islamism decays and Christianity spreads. The Ottoman Power is rapidly sinking into its grave, and so far as European territory is concerned, the Koran and the Crescent will, ere long, be superseded by the Bible and the Cross.—*Deloit Press.*

Torture and Execution of a French Bishop in Cochin China.

The Hong Kong Register contains the details of the horrible death which the Marquis has inflicted on the venerable Don F. Melehor, a French Catholic Bishop, in Cochin China. The Register, after stating that the bishop, with a heavy chain around his neck, was marched through all the streets of the capital by a guard of five hundred soldiers, proceeds to narrate the execution of his two young servants, who were beheaded. It then says:

The executioners most stretched a mat on the ground, placed a small carpet upon it, broke the chain which was around the neck of the bishop, and made him lie down on his back upon the matting. The victim being thus placed, the executioner took two stakes, which he fixed in the ground on each side of him, and to which his hands were tightly bound with cords, causing great pain. Two others were then placed under his armpits and crossed over the chest of the bishop so as to press it tightly. Two other posts were then set up at a short distance from his feet. The cords with which the feet were bound were passed around these posts and stretched violently, the feet were pegged down, and the bishop was similarly secured. It would be difficult to conceive the tortures of the venerable prelate thus bound and racked.

An order was then issued first to cut off the feet, then the hands, afterwards the head of the martyr, and lastly to vivisect him. At this order five executioners commenced their frightful duty. They were armed with a kind of billhook or hatchet, purposely blunted in order to inflict greater suffering. They commenced by cutting off the legs above the knees, each limb receiving about 12 blows before it was severed.—The same process was repeated with the arms. But the power of speech now failed the happy martyr who, so long as strength remained, had not ceased to call on the name of Jesus. His head was then struck off after repeated blows, and lastly his body was opened and the entrails drawn with a hook.

Immediately after the execution, the different parts of the body were wrapped up in a mat and thrown into a pit dug for this purpose. The head, however, was exposed for some days on the southern gate of Naudin, and then broken to pieces and thrown into the sea.

On the 28th ultimo Thomas Hall, of Lyon, (N. H.) who is seventy-nine years of age, walked from his residence to a wood lot one mile, chopped three cords of wood, sled length, and then walked home, and all between the hours of 8 and 8. This would be a large day's work for a young man; for an old man, on the verge of fourscore years, it is truly remarkable.

Frederick Messner, of St. Louis, recently quarreled with his wife. She went out soon after, when he, in revenge, seized their little daughter and held her upon a wood fire in the grate, until she was burned to death. The brute has been arrested.

Moral Turpitude.

The Savannah Republican, of Jan. 6, mentions the following instance of moral turpitude: In the late terrible disaster on the Massasoit Railroad, in which the cars were precipitated into a swollen torrent with a fearful destruction of human life, one of the passengers had the misfortune to lose his wife and two children. He remarked, the next day, in the presence of his fellow passengers, who, with himself, were saved from the wreck as if by miracle, for none of them could tell how, that in addition to the loss of his family he had lost all his money, it having been tied up in a belt for security, and buckled around his wife's waist. During the day the water subsided and the passengers who remained in the neighborhood of the wreck, commenced a search for the dead bodies. The body of the lady alluded to was found about a mile below the wreck, and upon examination it was ascertained that her dress had been torn open, and the money belt robbed of its contents—some seven hundred dollars. Fresh tracks were discovered in the mud, leading off from the body, which the searching party traced up until they came upon one of their own number who had just met with so miraculous an escape from death, and who was present when his fellow passenger told the story of his loss. He was immediately taken in hand, searched, the entire amount found upon his person. Our informant added that the wreck is now in Cambridge jail, awaiting his trial for the diabolical act.

A Man, Wife and Two Children Frozen to Death.—A few mornings since, a strolling man, named Tucker, his wife and two children, were found frozen to death in a barn, in Westchester county, N. Y. The unfortunate pair were around the day previous, asking alms, and it is supposed that they not having enough money to purchase a night's lodging, and being chilled, weary and homeless, had gone into the barn for a shelter from the inclemency of the weather, with the intention of remaining there during the night, taking their children with them, and were all frozen to death.

Excitement in a Crowded Audience.—The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier, of the 15th, has the following:—A panic took place at Turner Hall, last night, during the progress of a theatrical performance, by which the lives of the audience, composed in good part of women and children, were placed in imminent peril. The hall is in the third story of Stockton's building, on the south side of the square, and is reached by a narrow stairway. Some person or persons had maliciously dissolved a chemical preparation in the hall below, emitting a dense and stifling smoke, which, entering the room occupied by the audience, created the greatest consternation and alarm. There was an immediate rush for the door, and men, women and children, half crazed with fright, crowded in a mass upon the stairway. Fortunately, the managers sustained the immense pressure, and an appalling calamity was thus prevented. Several children were trampled under foot, but were not seriously injured. We hope that an investigation may lead to the detection of the guilty perpetrators of this outrage, and that they may be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

A Valuable Present.—Rev. Dr. Bangs, of the Methodist Church, was very agreeably surprised, on Saturday evening, by the appearance at his house, in Irving place, of a party of ladies and gentlemen, numbering about three hundred. The party having been welcomed by the family, one of their number, the venerable Dr. Carlton, of the Methodist Book Concern, made a speech to Dr. Bangs, alluding to his advanced age and long and faithful service in the ministry, and concluded by presenting to him a beautiful cane, which had been purchased by Dr. Bangs' friends, and which, he said, cost \$2,000. Dr. Bangs made brief and feeling response, and the pleasant party ended with a collation, prepared by the ladies. Inside of the cane were snugly stowed four hundred \$5 gold pieces.—*New York Sun.*

Powder Mill Explosion.—One of Dupont's powder mills, near Wilmington, (Del.) exploded on Thursday evening last, killing James Gibbons and John Grant, two of the workmen. The shock was sensibly felt for a circuit of twenty miles or more, and caused much excitement among the citizens of Wilmington. It was thought that the preparations which have been made since the last fatal event, when one of the proprietors was killed, would tend to prevent the occurrence of these distressing disasters, but it seems there is still a wide field for improvement in safeguards.

The New York Legislature got into the habit, one session, of passing bills by their titles, and a way, taking advantage of the following clause in a bill incorporating an educational institution: "It shall be the duty of the faculty of said institution, on every Saturday evening, for the moral improvement of the pupils, to give them lessons in catechism and moral philosophy, to kiss all the girls and spank all the boys."

E. Meriam's record shows that the use of emphysema, burning fluid and kindred preparations for the purpose of illumination last year, caused the death of 57 persons, and resulted in serious injury to 93 others, 11 of whom were not expected to recover, besides which fires involving a loss of \$58,945 arose from the same cause.

The whole annual expenses of the State Government of New Jersey were last year \$2,022,000, about three fifths of which is contributed by a tax on railroad passengers.

The London Times says that an American invention had been taken to England with a view to its being disposed of to the British or any other European Government, and which, if it does our bait of what the patentee guarantees can be done with it, will make such a change in the mode of carrying on a naval war as will put steamers out of the question, and will render of no avail the tremendous forces of Cruetz and Cherbourg. The invention is a submarine boat for working under water without air tubes or any other communication with the surface of the water, and capable of carrying men and a large quantity of explosives. The American and French Governments are said to have declined to have any thing to do with the invention, while the British Admiralty was giving it full and prompt attention.

On the 17th inst., at his father's residence, Mr. Emanuel Weiler, third son of Mr. Jacob Weiler, of Hamilton township, died. On the 17th inst., BENJAMIN F., son of John M. and Susanna Martin, of Stran township, aged 9 years 11 months and 19 days.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward!—Robbery of a County Treasury—Eighteen Thousand Dollars Stolen.

We learn by an extra of the Coshocton Democrat, of Saturday, that on Friday night last, at about one o'clock, the Treasury of Coshocton county, Ohio, was robbed of about \$18,000. The Court of Common Pleas was in session, trying three men for a recent burglary in Walonding. A large number of witnesses from Dresden and the western part of the county had just been discharged, and to accommodate such of them as desired to go home on the 11 o'clock train, the Treasurer had, unfortunately, as it now appears, kept his office open to cash their orders. He was about closing the office, when three men entered, one of whom asked the amount of tax on a lot in West Carisle, a town near which several witnesses resided. The Treasurer turned to get the tax duplicate, when suddenly a large shawl was thrown over his head, his arms pinioned and his body forced to the floor. He was instantly gagged, his arms tied behind him with a cord, his legs also tied, and his eyes kept blind folded. He thinks one man locked the office door and stood sentinel; one stood over him, while the other took the keys, unlocked and robbed the safe. They then relocked the safe and took the keys with them, looking the office door and taking the key with them. All this was done before the arrival of the eastern cars, as Mr. Ketchum heard them come in after the robbers left, and he had time to get upon the train. Mr. Ketchum remained in this painful condition for a long time before he worked the gag from his mouth. When he did he commenced hallooing for help—but people were generally in bed, and it was near 1 o'clock when he was heard by Oliver Taylor who aroused the Sheriff, and breaking in the door, found the Treasurer tied upon the floor, nearly exhausted, his face black with the effects of the gag. The cord had cut into the flesh of his arm—his legs were so benumbed he could hardly stand, and he would have died before morning unless released.

The Treasurer is unable to describe but one of the men, the one who spoke to him, who is about thirty five or forty years old, black, straight whiskers over all his chin, high cheek bones, gentlemanly in appearance, and about five feet nine or ten inches high. We learn that a reward of \$2,000 is offered for the robbers, and \$3,000 for the recovery of the money.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Adams, of Indiana county, Pa., in the sixteenth year of her age, was afflicted with erysipelas, which caused her death recently, after a few days of intense suffering. The first indication of the disease was a small pimple on the chin, and in a day or two after, spread entirely over her face and neck.

A German clergyman, by way of giving point to a eulogy of a dead man, at a funeral, declared that his own experience would prove that the deceased was the most generous of men, as he had, long ago, borrowed \$40 of him, of which, to his dying day, he never asked the payment. Of the debt thus acknowledged before witnesses, however, the heirs, the next day, demanded the payment with interest.

A woman in Cincinnati recently made application for a divorce on the ground that her husband was a confounded fool.—If this is good reason for a divorce, half the married women in the country would be legally entitled to a matrimonial separation.

A Singular Incident.—Lord Howard, English minister at Brussels, came near dying lately from a malignant carbuncle, produced by the sting of a bee. At last accounts, however, he was out of danger.

When the Montreal Herald of Tuesday week says that on the day previous in that city the mercury fell upwards of forty degrees below zero. This is colder than has been known anywhere else the same day.

A man in Michigan, (M.) having some hay destroyed by some drunken men, sued the man who sold them the liquor for its value, and the jury gave him a verdict.

Married.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. E. H. Hoffmann, Mr. NATHAN STAMBAUGH, of Abbotstown, to Miss SARAH LEVENSTINE, of Hamilton township.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN MOTTER, to Miss HARRIET ANN PARSONS—all of Abbotstown.

On the 10th inst., at Benjamin's Church, near Westminster, by Rev. S. Henry, Hon. JOHN E. SMITH, to LOUISA ALBERTA, daughter of Rev. J. G. Caplin—all of Westminster.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. S. T. Williams, Mr. JEREMIAH ROWE, to Miss ANN E. NALLE, both of Frederick county, Md.

Died.

On Tuesday morning last, after a few days illness, at the residence of her son-in-law Dr. N. B. Scott, in Ingersoll, where she had gone on a visit, Mrs. CATHERINE ALPHERSON, widow of the late John B. Alpersson, Esq., of Gettysburg, and mother of our Congressman elect, in the 68th year of her age.

This morning, Mrs. LOUISA LITTLE, wife of Mr. John Little, of this place, in the 39th year of his age, Sergeant GEORGE YOHILL, of the "Cadwallader Greys," Philadelphia. He was in all the battles of the Mexican War. His remains were escorted to the cars this morning by the "Independent Blues." They are taken to Philadelphia for interment.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. MARGARET WHITE, widow of Mr. John White, deceased, of this place, aged 50 years 8 months and 11 days.

On Wednesday last, CATHERINE AMANDA, daughter of John P. and Theresa Hoffman, of this place, aged 2 years 3 months and 16 days.

On the 23d inst., Mrs. SARAH T. MUMMA, wife of E. W. Mumma, M. D., of Bendersville, aged 36 years 7 months and 3 days.

On the 25th inst., MARY JENETTE, daughter of Mr. Francis Ogden, of Cumberland township, aged 18 years 2 months and 4 days.

On the 17th inst., at his father's residence, Mr. Emanuel Weiler, third son of Mr. Jacob Weiler, of Hamilton township, died. On the 17th inst., BENJAMIN F., son of John M. and Susanna Martin, of Stran township, aged 9 years 11 months and 19 days.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.
Wheat, 1 10 to 1 25
Red Wheat, 90 to 1 15
Corn, old Yellow, 62
Rye, 70
Superfine Flour, 5 25
Rye Flour, 3 25
Buckwheat, 50
Buckwheat Meal, 2 00
Clover Seed, 5 25 to 6 00
Timothy Seed, 1 50 to 1 75
Flax Seed, 1 20
Barley, 65 to 70
Oats, 50
Pork, 6 50 to 6 75

BALTIMORE—Friday last.
Flour, \$5 75 to 6 00
Wheat, 1 30 to 1 50
Rye, 85 to 88
Corn, 75 to 82
Oats, 46 to 52
Cloverseed, 6 50 to 6 75
Timothyseed, 2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, 7 00 to 9 00
Hay, (in bundles,) 15 00 to 17 00
Do. (loose,) 12 00 to 13 00

YORK—Friday last.
Flour, per bbl., from wagons, 5 60
Wheat, per bushel, 11 0 to 11 30
Rye, 75
Corn, 46
Oats, 48
Clover Seed, 6 00
Timothy Seed, 1 75
Plaster Paris, per ton, 6 50

HANOVER—Thursday last.
Flour, (from Wagons,) \$4 75
Wheat, per bushel, 1 12 to 1 15
Rye, 75
Corn, 56 to 62
Oats, 48
Buckwheat, 43
Timothy Seed, 1 50 to 2 50
Clover Seed, 6 00

NOTICE.

Estate of Emanuel Marshall, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of EMANUEL MARSHALL, late of Oxford township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to the persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ALOYSIUS MARSHALL, Adm'r.
J. N. 31.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HAVING made arrangements to change my residence on the 1st of April next, I offer for sale the property in which I reside, situated in York street, Gettysburg. The dwelling is commodious, and recently put in thorough repair. There is a full LOT attached. The location is a desirable one; and the property will be sold, if application be made soon.

WM. KING.
Jan. 24.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

R. F. McILHENY,
Respectfully invites the attention of the public to his large stock of Wall Paper, and announces to his friends and customers, that he has made arrangements to have on hand a full and complete line of Samples from 2 cents up to 50 cents a roll—so that persons failing to be suited with his large stock on hand, can select from his Sample Book and be furnished with paper at any price and in any quantity in two or three days notice.

Jan. 21.

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of Nathaniel Grayson, Committee of Joseph Hunter, (a lunatic) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said Court, on the 24th day of February next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 24, 1859.

Liquor License.

AN application for License to keep a Liquor Store in Gettysburg, by COVER & KUHN, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signatures, and will be presented at the Court on Tuesday the 24th of February.

II. G. WOLF,
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.
Jan. 24.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts herein mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 24th day of February next.

80. The account of John Buckholder, Administrator pendente lite of the estate of Geo. Group, late of Mendon township, Adams county, dec'd.

90. The first and final account of Joseph Kepner, Administrator of John Grim, late of Berwick township, dec'd.

91. The second account of Joseph J. Kuhn, Administrator with the will annexed of John Diehl, late of East Berlin, dec'd.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 24, 1859.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Adams County Teachers' Association will meet in Gettysburg, on Thursday February 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and remain in session three days. The branches taught in our Common Schools, together with other subjects, will be discussed and illustrated. It is hoped that every Teacher will feel under obligations to be present. Several distinguished Educational men from abroad are expected to be present. The friends of education are earnestly solicited to attend.

J. K. McILHENY,
County Superintendent.
Jan. 17.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of WM. SHECKLEY, formerly of Franklin township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland county, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT SHECKLEY, Adm'r.
Dec. 27.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A good Hathaway Stove,
A PARLOR, & A TEN-PLATE STOVE.
Inquire at this Office. [Nov. 22.]

FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 101, N. HOWARD STREET,
BALTIMORE.
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on consignment COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and acquaintance with our favorable location (near the house being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.

PETER SAUERWEIN & SON,
Baltimore, Dec. 5.

C. W. SLAGLE & CO.

Commission and Produce Merchants,
Nos 113 & 133 North Street, Baltimore.
BEING established in the Commission business for a number of years, they solicit consignments, and pay particular attention to the sale of GRAIN of all kinds. Flour, Clover Seed, Whiskey and Country Produce generally. We remit promptly. Tracks from the Northern Central Railroad run into our Warehouse.
Refer to Klinefelter, Seitz & Co., Gettysburg, and E. B. Buchler, Esq.,
Jan. 3.

The Gettysburg Railroad.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
FIRST TRAIN, with passengers for York, Columbia, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and the North West, leaves Gettysburg daily (Sunday excepted), at 7 o'clock, A. M.; returning at 12 o'clock 30 minutes, P. M., with passengers from Baltimore.

SECOND TRAIN, with passengers for Baltimore, leaves Gettysburg at 15 minutes before 1 o'clock, P. M.; returning about 6 30 P. M., with passengers from Philadelphia, Columbia, York, Harrisburg, and the North and West.

Dec. 20. ROBERT McCURDY, Pres't.

THE CARS ARE HERE!

New Grain and Produce House,
ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

THE undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Ware House, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit:

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN,
Oats, Sads, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible House in the City.

I will also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and will keep on hand

Groceries

of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-ware, &c. Having just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms, I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The public are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

JOHN SCOTT.
Dec. 13.

BONNETS & FANCY GOODS!

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city, and is now opening a complete stock of BONNETS at all prices, from seventy-five cents to ten dollars, also

BONNET MATERIALS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, a splendid assortment, FUMES, all colors, RUGS and CAPS.

Bonnet Frames, Nets and Hosiery, Veils, Fancy Head-dresses, Lace, Embroideries, and Trimmings of every description, Gloves and Hosiery, SHAWLS and MANTILLAS.

All of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

Out. 11.

Earnest and Final Notice.

THE undersigned, having sold his Store in Arendsville to Mr. Jacob Shank, and being now under the necessity of closing up his old business—earnestly requests his old friends and customers to come forward and settle up and adjust their respective accounts. It must be apparent to every one that this business will not admit of delay, and unwilling to be too strenuous in enforcing his claims, he would urgently request all those indebted not to make any delay, as his time and attendance in the Store is now very limited, and those who neglect this Notice will, after the 15th day of March next, find the Notes and Accounts given into other hands.

JACOB F. LOWER.
Arendsville, Jan. 3, 1859.

STRAINER MILK BUCKETS can be had at all times by calling at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg street.

SUGAR, Coffee and Molasses, just received by Gillespie & Thomas.

HOUSE SPOUTING and TIN ROOFING promptly attended to by GEORGE E. BUEHLER.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of Neapolitan, English Straw and Colored Straw Bonnets. Call and see them.

LARD CANS of different sizes now ready and for sale at GEO. E. BUEHLER'S.

STOVE PIPE, of all sizes, made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg st.

ALL kinds of CEDAR & WILL WARE or sale low by Gillespie & Thomas.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, of every variety, and to suit every taste, to be found cheap at

PERSONS commencing Housekeeping will find it to their advantage to purchase TIN-WARE at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg street.

TIN WARE of every description now ready and for sale at the manufactory of GEO. E. BUEHLER, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg.

DON'T forget to call at SCHICK'S, all ye who wish to purchase choice articles of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Soaps, and everything else in that line.

2,000 PIECES of WALL PAPER just received and for sale at McILHENY'S.
FOR the newest styles of Goods, always call at

WHEAT! AGAIN?
YES, 'TIS EVEN SO!

THAT FRANKLIN B. PICKING has just received another large cargo of Winter Clothing which is now being opened at his Clothing Emporium, in Chambersburg street, opposite the English Lutheran Church. It is the most complete assortment of Winter Clothing of every variety, offered open in Adams county, and what is better, having been fortunate in making his purchases, he enabled to offer bargains truly surprising. His stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Comforts and a thousand other things are worth calling to see.—Without further particularizing, we say until all come and see.

Dec. 13. F. B. PICKING.

"AT HOME AGAIN!"

M. SAMSON would announce to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from New York with a larger assortment than ever of new Goods, comprising every variety of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING, of the latest styles, and unsurpassed in quality and cheapness. From \$1 to \$5; Dress Coats from \$2 50 to \$14; Vests from \$1 50 to \$3; Undershirts and Drawers, Buckskin, Fur and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shirts, Collars, &c., at all prices. Also the largest and best lot of Fine and Heavy BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in this market, and will be sold at prices to suit the times—Boots from \$1 25 to \$4 50; Shoes from \$1 to \$1 75; and a fine assortment of Patent Leather and Calfskin Gaiters from \$1 50 to \$3; HATS of various styles, Silk, Fur and Wool, from 37 1/2 cents to \$3; also a new lot of Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c., and last, but not least, a lot of fine Chewing TOBACCO, known by all who have tried it as a very superior.

Having been in New York for the last three months, these goods have all been bought at auction for CASH, and as the season is advanced and money scarce, I am induced to offer them at such prices as must be satisfactory to all. All who want the worth of their money in a little more should call soon.—No trouble to show our Goods.

Jan. 17.

Boots & Shoes.

JUST received from Philadelphia the best assortment of Boots and Shoes that could be selected for the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, at the south east Corner of Centre Square.

Man's grand water-proof Boots, Men's thick solid Boots, Men's Kipp and cowhide heavy Boots, Gent's fine calf double solid

arsaparilla

y, in which we have almost effectual alternative it is a concentrated extract so combined with other greater alternative power as the antidote for the diseases referred to. It is believed is wanted by those who are complainers, and that one wish their cure must refer to this large class of our cases. How completely this has been proven by experience the worst cases to be cured plants —

SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, PRURIE DISEASES, ULCERS, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, PSORIASIS AND STYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, DROPSY, NEU-

OURTUN, DREBILITY, DYS-
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UR, and indeed the whole

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and deserves much, the
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generously received by the public because the drug has the virtue that is claimed for use many preparations, concentrated extracts of it, and the virtue of Sarsaparilla.

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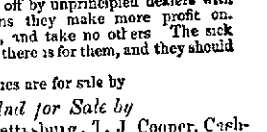
PREPARED BY
J. AVER & CO.

FLI, MASS.
Bottle; 6 Bottles for \$5.

such a renown for the cure of
to a Lung Complaint, that
necessity for us to recount the
cures, wherever it has been em-
ployed, is long been in constant use
and we need not do more than
say its quality is kept up to the best
and that it may be relied on to
cure all it has ever been found to do.

Indice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache,
m, Eruptions and Skin Diseases,

Dropy, Tetter, Tumors and
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for Purifying the Blood.
is coated, so that the most sensiti-
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per Box, 5 Boxes for \$100.
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The Agents below named fur-
AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they
also full descriptions of the above
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LAUREL PHIA.
Institution established by spe-
ment for the Relief of the
Distressed, afflicted with
and Epitomic Diseases

Consulting Surgeon, as a

to add that the Association
possess the highest Medical skill of the
country the most approved mod-

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rt upon the treatment of Sexual

the year ending January 1st, 1890, the highest satisfaction with which has attended the labors of Surgeon in the cure of Spermatocystitis, Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, &c., and order a continu-

me plan for the ensuing year. For on a review of the past, feel their labors in this sphere of in-

It has been of great benefit to especially to the young, and they to devote themselves, with regard to this very important and much

Weakness, the vice of Onanism,
or Self abuse, and other disea-

sexual organs, by the Consulting
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instantaneous distribution and will be affected. Some of the new remedial methods of treatment discovered

Dr. George R. Culhoun, consultant, Howard Association, No 2 street, Philadelphia, Pa. By Directors.

IRCHILD, Sec'y, ly

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